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various parts of the United States, the program of improvement of rural life, and the agencies for improvement and their co-ordination.

The selections describing life in primitive villages are especially valuable. Charts are included showing the division of fields for hand cultivation. The survivals of the primitive village land division in modern life has had a vital influence on determining methods of agriculture in Europe as compared with conditions in America. And Americans may be thankful that they have been able to develop their agriculture free from many of the handicaps of land division still existing across the water.

The closing selections outlining plans for unified community organization through community councils should have a wide influence on future smaller group activities.

Dr. Sim's discussions of what constitutes a community are a real contribution to this much talked-of but as yet poorly defined subject.

The text is an important addition to the literature of rural life in that it makes readily available to the student much of the best literature that has appeared.

PAUL L. VOGT

PHILADELPHIA

*Die Entwicklung der Hegelschen Sozialphilosophie.* By FRIEDRICH BÜLOW. Leipzig: Felix Meiner, 1920. Pp. 158. Paper, M. 5.

The reviewer's first reaction to this monograph is a surprised sense of indifference to its subject-matter. Even a sociologist who, in years which seem longer gone by than they really are, has diligently studied Hegel from beginning to end now wonders how he ever convinced himself that it was worth while. The change is not due to a reversal of attitude toward men and things German, as such, since the war. Our present temper has as little use for any "social philosophy" in the Hegelian sense as it has for a theology based on the assumption that the world was made and contemplated with pride as a finished product in the course of a calendar week. Simply because we are out of sorts with all attempts to subsume human experience under categories, and then to interpret human experience by a logic of these subjective constructions, an American sociologist who today, from the strictly sociological angle, had the slightest interest in what Hegel thought would be a curiosity. Why he thought it might be the unknown quantity in a sociological problem, but we need our energies for more importunate problems than

that. It is to be hoped that few American sociologists are such philistines as to ignore the tremendous importance of Hegel in the evolution of human thought; but by that same token, because we do take knowledge of human thought as an evolution, we realize that, measured by thought qualities, it is a longer distance back from what we now regard as objectivity to Hegel than from Hegel to Socrates.

This little book is hardly more than a prospectus. It consists of an account of the antecedents of Hegel the producer of the *Phänomenologie*. Tradition may have ungenerously associated this book with the battle of Jena, but the social philosophy which in the germ was in the book makes little more appeal to American sociologists than the statecraft of Frederick William III does to modern democrats. Less than two concluding pages are devoted to "the completed Hegelian system." Another volume containing a digest of the system is hinted at. The appendix (p. 154) contains, in addition to well-known sources, only two titles later than 1914. The monograph is worthy of the attention of serious students of Hegel as a philosopher, but it cannot be recommended to sociologists.

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*United States Housing Corporation Report. Volume I: Organization, Policies, Transactions.* Edited by JAMES FORD. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1920.

Soon after hostilities in Europe were ended there was a concerted effort on the part of real estate and building interests to bring about a quick liquidation of the affairs of the United States Housing Corporation and to salvage whatever was still in the hands of the Corporation by way of real estate properties. The volume issued under Professor Ford's editorship shows that, whatever fear we may have had of extravagance and inefficiency of government enterprise in the production of war materials, such fear was not justified in the case of the United States Housing Corporation. Without previous experience, without an established machinery for the administration of home-building work, and without sufficient time in which to develop adequate methods for the handling of pressing problems of housing war-workers in regions scattered over widely distributed areas, the Housing Corporation has established a record that justly aroused concern among real estate dealers and builders regarding the possible competition of the government in the building of homes.